



Social Action

NEWSLETTER

L. XXI, 10

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THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
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October, 1957

Alva W. Taylor SOCIAL ACTION PIONEER

Dr. Alva W. Taylor, social action pioneer of the Disciples of Christ, died September 24 at the age of 85. He was living with a daughter, Mrs. Leigh C. Felton, Louisville, Ky. Dr. Taylor was the first secretary of the Disciples of Christ Board of Temperance and Social Welfare, former of the Department of Social Welfare of The United Christian Missionary Society.

While pastor of the Christian Church in Eureka, Illinois, and later professor in Bible College of Missouri, Dr. Taylor served as the unpaid secretary of the Commission on Social Service of the American Christian Missionary Society. His Commission was authorized by the Iland Convention in 1911. In the reorganization of 1920 he became full-time secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare.

Asked on one occasion what was his latest contribution to the cause of human rights, Dr. Taylor replied that it was part in the study of the 1919 strike against the United States Steel Corporation. The report was prepared for the inter-church World Movement by Dr. Taylor and other religious leaders who failed to intervene in this strike where workers were protesting "the 12 hour day and 7 day week."

Those were days, Dr. Taylor recalled, when many church people frowned upon the church's becoming involved in economic and social issues. At first the report of the IWM met with silence. Then a wealthy manufacturer spoke up and said it was a stockholder in steel but thought it definitely was the church's business. Moreover, the manufacturer said he failed the report of the churches to settle

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U.N. Seminar, Dec. 9-12, Features Robinson, Bates, Maxwell

The Disciples U.N. Seminar, December 9-12, 1957, will feature in a closing address, Dr. James Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in New York. This American Negro made a profound impression in Asia and Africa while on a world tour and more recently on audiences in the U. S.

Other acceptances for Seminar No. 1 (Dec. 9-12) are Dr. Kenneth Maxwell, Executive Director of the National Council's Department of International Justice and Good Will; and Dr. Searle Bates of Union Theological Seminary. The U.N. Secretariat likewise has promised an exciting program while the General Assembly is in session. The second U.N. Seminar (January 13-16, 1958) is also shaping up at both the New York and Washington ends of the program. For details on either Seminar write Robert Fangmeier, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

SOCIAL ACTION FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY CONVENTION

The annual assembly of the National Christian Missionary Convention met this year at Baltimore's Mt. Olivet Christian Church, August 19-25. Among the social education and action features of the assembly were the following:

- For the second successive year a Civil Rights Rally was held as a regular part of the Convention program. The Tuesday evening session was under the direction of the Social Action Commission of the Convention. Mrs. James D. Wyker, Minister-at-Large of the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, was the featured speaker. (Members of the Commission who shared leadership in the session were: Mrs. Rosa Page Welch, chairman of the Commission; Thomas J. Griffin; Enoch W. Hen-

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SOCIAL ETHICS "CONVERSATIONS" ARE HELD FOR SECOND YEAR

Recognizing the need for a theological foundation for social action and the desirability of Disciples being better able to articulate their position in the field of theology and social ethics, a group of theologians, ministers, laymen and laywomen gathered for the second consecutive year to give attention to these problems.

This second session of "Conversations" on Theology and Social Ethics took place during the pre-Labor Day week at Crystal Lake, Michigan. The initiator was the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. Mr. Barton Hunter served as coordinator and chairman. Forty-six individuals participated including a Congresswoman, law school professor, and an Executive of a Chamber of Commerce. There were a variety of other lay professions represented along with the theologians, ministers and church administrators.

Purpose of the "Conversations" was to continue a process of leisurely, small group conversations across the years to explore the meaning of theology for social ethics and social action. It is hoped that over the years there will develop a growing body of common understandings that may serve (1) as a guide to the Department of Social Welfare; and (2) through persons attending, as an influence on the thinking of the brotherhood.

The first group of about 20 who met in August of 1956 experimented with the "process of leisurely small group conversations" and upon the basis of this experience two additional groups began their conversations this year. There are no agendas or documents and only the most informal notes of the actual proceedings. It is estimated that these "conversations" might continue over a period of 10 years.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

LAW and ORDER at LITTLE ROCK

As the public schools opened for the 1957-58 term, the newspaper headlines again reminded us of the social revolution going on within our nation. Headline readers, at home and overseas, were well aware of Little Rock, Arkansas, Nashville, Tenn., and perhaps, Sturgis, Kentucky. Headline readers with short memories might conclude that desegregation of the public schools always means violence, hatred, mob hysteria, irresponsible public officials and a threat to orderly community life.

Since we all tend to focus on the headline items, it might be well to remind ourselves—even though only with the greatest difficulty can we remind those overseas whether they be friend or enemy—of the evidence that the social revolution to achieve full equality for Negro citizens is moving toward its goal. We can begin to get the violence of Little Rock and Nashville into context if we will recall that just a year ago the newspapers carried front page stories datelined "Louisville," and "Clinton, Tennessee." Both the city of Louisville and the town of Clinton began their second year of desegregated schools without incident. We can stretch our memories a little more and recall that two years ago, as school began in the fall, Baltimore and St. Louis had racially mixed classes for the first time. Those with extra memory perception may even be able to recall the headlines concerning Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1954.

In addition to Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Baltimore, Louisville, Clinton, and

San Antonio, more than 600 school districts, previously segregated, will begin their second or third year of desegregation this fall. In addition to Little Rock and Nashville, fifty-four other school districts, previously segregated, began their first year of desegregation this fall. Most of them have gone about the transition without attracting attention beyond the community.

What the Law Can Do

Although desegregation of the schools has proceeded without violence in most instances, no instance has occurred that did not require the cooperation of the law enforcement officials of the community. A comparison of the purposes served by the presence of the National Guard in two communities, Little Rock this year and Clinton, Tennessee, last year, makes it clear that law enforcement can be the means of maintaining order or the means of instigating disobedience to order.

At Clinton the Guard was instructed to protect those who were seeking to obey the Federal Court order to admit Negroes to the high school. Those who sought to prevent the school board's compliance with the Court order were restrained from violence by the presence of the soldiers. After all legal means had been exhausted to change the Court's order, the vast majority of citizens in the community were prepared to obey the law. But there were some, stirred by a northern rabble-rouser who sought to take the law into their own hands. They sought to keep segregation even if it meant open violation of the law. The arm of law enforcement—the National Guard—was used to restrain the law-breakers. With this effective restraint on violence, the ordinary methods of legal procedure were followed to deal with the violators.

But the National Guard also can be used to cause disobedience of a Court order. So this year in Little Rock, Arkansas' Governor called out the National Guard "to maintain order," as he first announced. His public statement—that the Guard was necessary to prevent violence—was chal-

lenged by the Mayor and Chief of Police of Little Rock, and the two largest newspapers of the state. The Governor could provide to the Federal Court no convincing evidence of the threat of violence. The purpose of the Guard was not to maintain order in the face of violence; it was to maintain segregation in the face of a Federal Court order to desegregate. As had been true in Clinton, every legal device available had been used to delay the Little Rock School Board's compliance with the Supreme Court decision of 1955. With legal means of evasion exhausted, most citizens of Little Rock were prepared to accept the law. But not the Governor. He aligned himself with those who are willing to break the law rather than permit even token integration to occur. He used the power of his office to prevent the school board from obeying the law. The arm of law enforcement—the National Guard—was used to turn away the Negro students seeking to register at the high school.

In Little Rock those willing to take the law into their own hands to use intimidation and violence to achieve their ends have been strengthened by the Governor's action. By his action the Governor has in all probability created the atmosphere so that whatever the legal resolution of the matter, desegregation of Little Rock schools will be a more difficult process.

What the Law Cannot Do

The missing element at Clinton and Little Rock was a well developed program of community education. Such a program was carried out in Louisville, Ky., where integration came not with reluctance, but with a sense of purposeful achievement. In Louisville, the "law" provided the opportunity but it took a resolute administrator backed by an alert and informed community to successfully implement the program.

Superintendent Dr. Omer Carmichael, of Louisville, said of the harmonious program of integration that "fundamental to all else, when the Supreme Court decision came, was acceptance of the decision as the law of the land and constant reiteration of this principle throughout the period of preparation."

LEWIS H. DEER

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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NEWS from the NATION'S CAPITOL

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WHERE YOUR TAX DOLLAR GOES THIS YEAR

Whether you are 6 or 60 your average per capita tax burden for fiscal 1958 is \$426.

The Government expects to collect a total of **\$73.5 billion** from taxes, customs and other receipts. Individual income taxes account for only 52% of these receipts; excise taxes for another 12%, of which more than half will come from tobacco and liquor. Corporation taxes are estimated at 29%.

Federal spending is estimated at **\$72 billion**. The national security program, veteran services and benefits, and interest on the public debt, which was largely accumulated during the two World Wars, will continue to consume more than 75% of the total budget.

The **\$1.5 billion surplus** will be used to reduce the national debt.

CONGRESS VOTED \$59.1 BILLION FOR FISCAL 1958

The percentage of appropriations allocated to military activities in 1958 is less than in fiscal 1957. This year 75¢ of each tax dollar is assigned to national defense, military security and past wars. In 1957, it was used for such programs.

More funds are being allocated to agriculture this year, especially to the commodity disposal programs which are of particular importance in raising living standards throughout the world. Reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation for aiding needy people at home and abroad in fiscal 1956 total more than 1/2 billion. Funds from the sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies have been increased 1/2 billion above 1957.

Additional **\$450 million** is being channeled into the development of human resources and foreign aid of a non-military nature.

The table on the following pages breaks down new appropriations only. Interest on the national debt and other permanent appropriations account for an additional \$8,539 million. Funds carried over from fiscal 1957 are not included in the totals although we have shown some of this carryover in italicized notations, e.g., military aid of \$574,800,000. These sums are all available for expenditure. In addition, the Government has just announced that it may ask for \$737 million of supplemental funds to carry it through the year.

Last year's appropriations, shown in this table for purposes of comparison, do not include \$456 million of supplemental funds voted in the spring of this year.

Appropriations have been grouped by function, instead of Department, in an attempt to reflect the major purposes for which they are to be spent.

**REGULAR ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958 FISCAL YEAR,
JULY 1, 1957-JUNE 30, 1958, COMPARED WITH REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS, 1957**

I. NATIONAL DEFENSE AND MILITARY SECURITY

*(Dollars rounded to thousands;
% rounded to nearest hundredth.)*

Defense Department:	
Air Force	\$16,830,220,000
Navy	10,131,355,000
Army	7,629,550,000
Office of the Secretary and other inter-service activities	704,225,000
Atomic Energy Commission (includes non-military development)	2,323,633,000
Merchant Marine (includes some non-military funds)	56,479,000
Emergency Defense Agencies	48,196,000
Selective Service System	27,000,000
Acquisition of strategic and critical materials	6,700,000
National Security Council	700,000

Military aid to other countries (in addition to \$574,800,000 from unobligated balances) including military assistance, economic aid to help maintain military establishments, and administrative expenses of NATO and of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act

2,031,500,000

39,789,558,000 = 67.29%

1957— 41,708,448,000 = 69.80%

II. COST OF PAST WARS

Veterans Administration	4,665,505,000
Unemployment Compensation to veterans and administration of Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights	37,342,000
Cost of administering \$270.5 billion National Debt (this figure does not include \$7.9 billions interest due on the National Debt).	45,900,000
Memorials and Army cemeterial expenses	9,359,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and Japanese war claims	790,000

4,758,896,000

1957— 4,852,623,000 = 8.12%

III. FOREIGN AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (NON-MILITARY)

United States Economic Aid (Development Assistance)— \$52,000,000 from unexpended balances	
Development Loan Fund	300,000,000
United States Technical Cooperation (Point Four), in addition to \$12,000,000 from unobligated balances	113,000,000
Technical Cooperation—Organization of American States	1,500,000
Special Assistance ¹	225,000,000
Refugee Programs: Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	12,500,000
United States Escapee Program	5,500,000
International Educational Exchange Activities	20,800,000
Payment of Ocean Freight on shipments of clothing, medicines, etc., by Voluntary Agencies (not including ocean freight for surplus agricultural commodities of \$12.6 million, fiscal 1956)	2,200,000
Administrative Expenses, Mutual Security Program (includes military expenses)	37,327,000
United States contributions to UN Programs: UN Technical Assistance	15,500,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	11,000,000
UN Refugee Fund (UNREF)	2,233,000
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees— \$23,800,000 from unexpended balances	
"Atoms for Peace"—\$4,450,000 from unexpended balances	94,484,000
Emergency Famine Relief Abroad (fiscal 1956)	271,200,000
Other Donations of agricultural commodities (fiscal 1956)	

1,112,244,000

1957— 905,624,000 = 1.52%

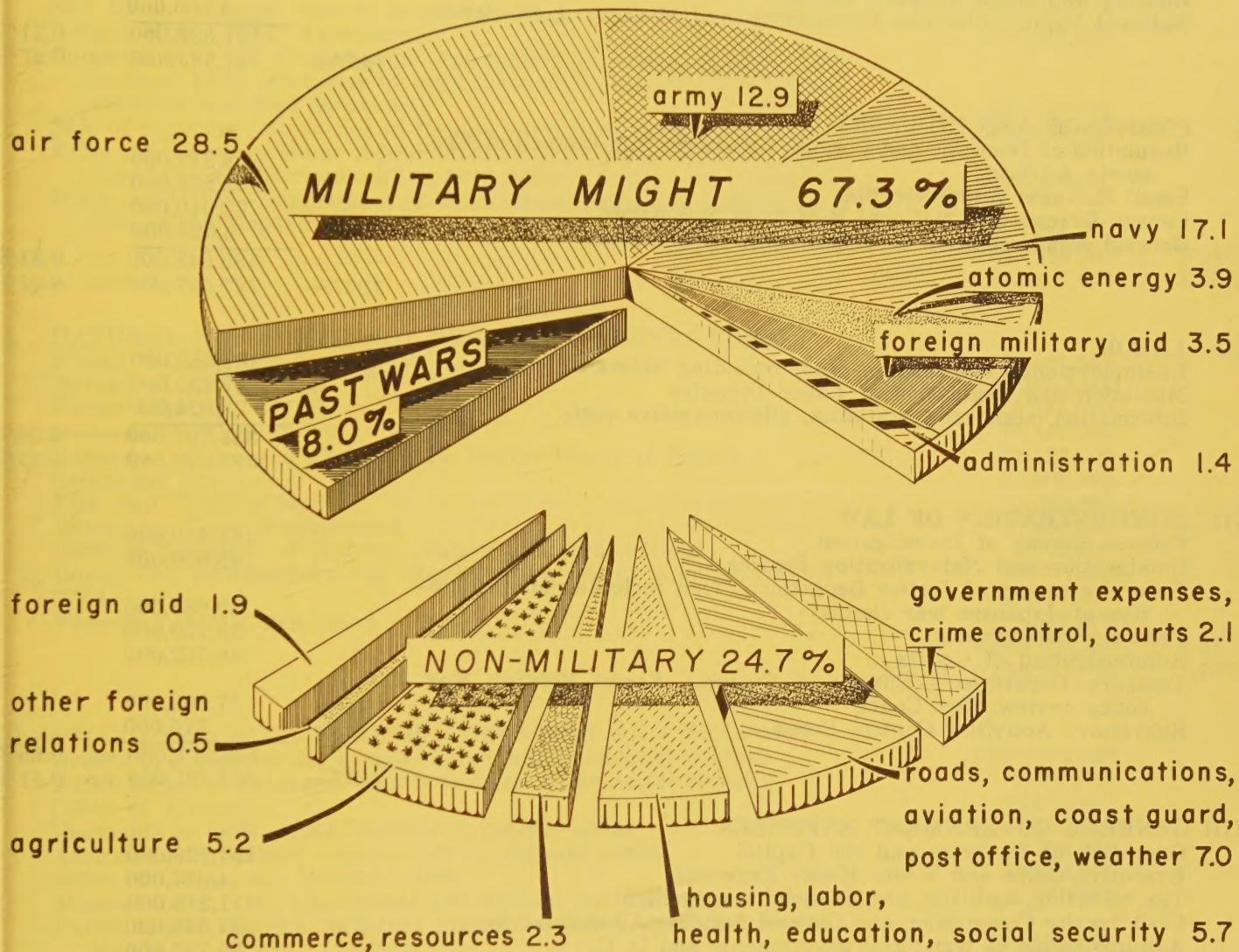
IV. OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS APPROPRIATIONS

Contributions to international organizations for regular activities	36,232,000
United States representatives at international organizations	1,357,000

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEAR: JULY 1957 TO JUNE 1958

total: \$59.1 billion



FIGURES SHOW % OF TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

104 C STREET, N.E.,

WASHINGTON 2, D.C.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE ECONOMY DRIVE

When President Eisenhower submitted to Congress the largest peacetime budget in the country's history, cries of distress rang throughout the land. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey remarked that "there are a lot of places in this budget that can be cut." The Republican delegations in both houses of Congress approved resolutions pledging efforts to reduce spending: Democrats were equally concerned. Subsequently the President reduced his request for new funds to \$64 billion. Congress gave him \$59 billion.

What does this sum mean in terms of the programs which promote international understanding and improve living conditions at home and abroad?

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS. No money was appropriated for a United Nations ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT program. There is no such program, largely because the United States maintains that we cannot afford to contribute until defense expenditures are reduced. Thus the extremely modest proposal for a \$250 million Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development is still only a proposal.

The United States contribution to the United Nations TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE program is continued at the 1957 level. It should have been increased because of the growing demand for aid. The United States donation is less than one penny out of every \$100 of our national income, yet Congress insists that we are contributing too large a share of the total program.

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. Over 75% of United States bilateral aid continues to go for military assistance and defense support. Economic programs are being cut. The President asked that ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT aid be expanded 25% in 1958, but Congress cut this request so deeply that the program may be reduced 25% below the 1957 level.

For TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE Congress made available only \$125 million instead of the \$151.9 million requested. This cut may cause the elimination of new programs planned for Ghana, Argentina, Morocco, Tunisia and the West Indies.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM under which the United States sends specialists to educational institutions in underdeveloped areas and brings foreigners to the United States is another casualty of "economy".

The President asked that the program be expanded 50%. Congress granted only a slight increase. The Senate Appropriations Committee agreed that the total sum could be "effectively and profitably" utilized, but argued that it is necessary to reduce "Federal expenditures which do not impair our security."

AID TO EDUCATION. According to Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Marion B. Folsom, two million American children are in overcrowded classrooms, and 800,000 are on half-day schedules. The President requested \$451 million to help meet this problem. He did not push his program; and Congress rejected it. Thus our children are another "casualty".

INDIAN HEALTH. Congress cut the President's request for funds for construction of Indian clinics and medical quarters by nearly 50% despite a warning that "the level of health among the Indians stands in sharp and unfavorable contrast with that of the population as a whole."

Cuts are not restricted to Social Welfare. Defense cuts have brought accusations of "unilateral disarmament" even though funds for past and present wars still constitute over 75% of all appropriations.

The President asked Congress to increase MILITARY ASSISTANCE to 40 nations by 10%. Congress cut the potential program below last year's. Congress also cut the request for DEFENSE SUPPORT—that is economic aid to bolster countries with disproportionately large military establishments—by 20%. Most of this aid is programmed for Vietnam, Korea, Turkey, Taiwan, and Pakistan and tends to divert resources from long-term economic development.

For UNITED STATES MILITARY EXPENDITURES the President was given less than he requested and less than was appropriated in 1956. Some of this cut was supported by the Administration which is trying to hold defense spending to \$38 billion per annum.

THESE APPROPRIATIONS ARE NOT THE END OF THE STORY. Some programs required by law will need additional funds to cover expected demands. Other programs may be cut as a result of a Budget Bureau directive to all agencies to take "positive action" to keep expenditures for 1958 "at or below" 1957.

VA W. TAYLOR

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strike. The speaker was John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The fight for the 8-hour eventually triumphed.

Dr. Taylor's interest in labor matters continued. After his retirement from the faculty of Vanderbilt University in 1936 served as an arbitrator for the United States Department of Labor until 1950.

Another love of Dr. Taylor was the church. In this too he also was a pioneer, beginning with the Rural Life Movement in the early part of the century. Along with his career in teaching, social action and labor relations, he carried an active continuing concern for the church.

Race relations and world peace were other concerns which highlighted the career of Dr. Taylor, particularly during two decades he spearheaded the organized social action work of the Disciples of Christ, 1912-1932. On race relations he said: "All the Negro asks is justice and an equal opportunity. He is more than eager to work out his own salvation. He does not lack ability . . . but he does lack equal opportunity."

C.M.S. . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Emmett J. Dickson.) At last year's rally, Dr. James Robinson of the Church of the Master, New York, was the featured speaker. The offering taken then was designated for a life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the name of the National Christian Missionary Convention. The plaque of NAACP membership was displayed at the Baltimore assembly. A workshop on Social Action was held each morning for four days of the Convention. Discussion centered on the issues of racial integration at the local, state and national levels of the church.

The Report of the Social Action Commission was adopted by the Convention. It included resolutions: 1. calling on all churches to organize committees or departments on Christian Action and Community Service; 2. urging all agencies of the brotherhood to examine their racial practices in regard to employment, services, and the selection of board members.

LEWIS H. DEER

FINIS TO SUMMER WORK CAMPS

Groups of young people of various church, racial, national, social, and cultural backgrounds voluntarily chose to live together this summer as Christian communities for several weeks to do simple, unskilled work on projects of vital Christian concern. Work camps sponsored by the Disciples Work Camp Committee are:

JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE work camp of four weeks was sponsored jointly by the Department of Social Welfare and Texas DSF groups. The project was to raze an old building, clear the ground, and begin construction of a new one. Directors were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Story, Danville, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Lochard, Glay, France. There were nineteen campers.

OBERLIN HIGH SCHOOL, Jamaica. A five weeks' camp was held in cooperation with the building program of the Mission. Mrs. Freeman Redding assisted Jamaica-side in setting it up and Mr. Redding, volunteer missionary builder, supervised the work. The project was to begin the construction of a boys' dormitory which included the digging of trenches for the foundations through roots and shale on a very steep hillside. There were 14 campers; 8 from the U.S. and 6 from Jamaica. Directors were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Underwood, Prairie Village, Kan.

BACK BAY COMMUNITY, St. George, New Brunswick. This camp was a cooperative project with the All-Canada Committee, the Board of the Maritime Provinces and the Back Bay Community. The work consisted of erecting an addition to the Back Bay Church of Christ, of which Wallace Gentry is minister. Back Bay is a fishing village located on the Bay of Fundy in New Brunswick.

The work camp group consisted of 7 young people from the states and 3 from Canada. Mr. Carl Pottenger, a contractor-builder, and consecrated layman, of Hamilton, O., contributed his services as work director. A great deal of credit must go to him, who began with a rocky hillside, a pile of lumber, a group of inexperienced workers, and completed the building in every detail in a period of six weeks. Mrs. Pottenger accompanied him and voluntarily assumed her share of the "K.P." chores. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Nelson, Peoria, Ill., were the directors.

EVERY HILL, London, England, was a special project for which the Home Missions Committee of the British Churches of Christ asked the Disciples Work Camp Committee to provide the directors and a few campers. The work centered in the construction of the new building for the Avery Hill Church of Christ on the outskirts of London. The membership of this church is made up of what has been the Deptford Church. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, Associate Minister, Third Christian Church, Indianapolis, Ind., were sent as directors. The camp group included 16 young people from the British Churches and 3 from the States.

The DIRECTORS TRAINING CAMP was held in Indianapolis at Flanner House for ten days in early June with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Nelson and Mr. Frank Mabee, Ft. Worth, Tex., as leaders. Adults who took the training are: Mr. and Mrs. Tom Underwood; Clyde Evans, Lakewood, Ohio; Charles Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Story; Mr. and Mrs. Roland Moll, Danville, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dickinson, Alhambra, Calif.; Sally Smith, Iowa City, Ia.; William Walter, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Lochard, Glay, France, were resource persons.

Each director's camp focuses attention upon basic philosophy and procedures of work camping. This year's camp also considered ways of adapting the work camp program to high school age youth.

ECUMENICAL WORK CAMPERS were: Sharon Fast of Toledo, Ohio, who was in Bernsmuehle, Germany; Garlan Hoskins, Marion, Iowa, assigned to the camp at Volkernmarkt, Austria; Nedra Miller, Kokomo, Ind., went to St. Prix, France; Nancy Niclao, Uniontown, Pa., who has been in European service for 4 years, was assigned to the East Berlin Camp. Ki Nimori, Tokyo, Japan, participated in the camp at LaPlant, S. D., which was directed by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dickinson.

Among many expressions of appreciation received from campers for the summer's experiences, comes this summary from Black Bay Community: "The building spirit is not completed. The work is not ended. The kind remembrance of a job well done has not gone and it never will. Thank you."

The foreign projects of the work camp program are made possible by allocation of funds from Week of Compassion.

RUTH E. MILNER



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

HELP FOSTER CURRENT MISSIONARY STUDY THEME

Your Department or Committee has a marvelous opportunity to help foster the current missionary study theme—"Christ Church, and Race." A study of this type that does not eventuate into action has little relevancy.

Possibly you will want to secure an audience with the Christian Women's Fellowship and work out plans whereby concrete projects may be carried out, jointly, under the theme. As you plan with CWF, such projects as follows are suggested:

1. Arrange for a group interview with a real estate broker of the community to determine first-hand his attitude on housing, as it relates to minority groups, without discrimination.

2. Invite the Superintendent of Schools, or a member of the board of education, for a discussion on school integration.

3. Sponsor an inter-racial youth fellowship meeting in cooperation with CYF leaders.

4. Plan a school of missions on the study theme "Japan" with a church of another race.

5. Plan for the observance of Race Relations Sunday with a view toward involving the whole church in a meaningful way.

HELPFUL RESOURCES IN VARIOUS AREAS

"Church and Juvenile Delinquency"—a handbook that points up the responsibility of the churches for Juvenile Delinquency; gives to leaders a brief summary of contemporary thought on the subject and suggest some ways in which the church may move forward on this problem.

For a free copy—write Department of Social Welfare—UCMS, 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. (The Department of Social Welfare would appreciate receiving a note from you, as to the use you make of this booklet in your program.)

"Why Bingo Should Not Be Legalized

in New York"—This little booklet is a documented study of the gambling problem. Even though it was written as a part of a protest campaign in New York, the data was gathered from some 31 states through attorney generals and state councils of churches, as well as many other authoritative sources.

"Bingo and Christian Ethics"—A companion to the above study. The ethical argument presented here seeks to appeal to the social conscience of all our citizens, with the view that the study will be instrumental in the creation of public opinion strong enough to come to grips with the gambling problem in an effective way.

Order both booklets from: Tem-Press, 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington 2, D.C., 25c per copy.

"Peace on Earth"—a filmstrip in color; produced jointly by the Departments of Social Welfare and Christian Women's Fellowship of UCMS. It combines a Christmas message through a worship experience with practical suggestions as to how we may work for peace in the world.

With the Christmas season fast approaching, possibly your Department will want to secure this filmstrip and use it in cooperation with the various adult and youth fellowship groups of your church.

Order from: Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis, Mo. Price \$3.95.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

RUTH E. MILNER

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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